Amnsemente and Meetings Co-Night.

BEGADWAY THEATRE-2 and 8: "Otto. BEOADWAY THEATRE—2 and 8: "Fatinitza LYCEUM THEATRE—2 and 8: "Fatinitza LYCEUM THEATRE—2 and 8: "Black Crook." OLYMPIC THEATEE—2 and 8: "The Assemmed PARK THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "Le Petit Duc. PARK THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "Le Petit Due."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES OPERA HOUSE. 2 and 8.

STANDARD THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "H. M. S. Pinafore."

BNICK SCHARE THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "The Lost Children."

Children."
Wallack & Ideatrs - 11. a M.: Children's "Pinafore."
1:30 and 8 P. M.: "The Snowball."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Annual Exhibition.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-Concert. Kertz's Gallery-Pictures.
New York Aquantum-Day and Evening.

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Business Nontes.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. BURNETT's Kalliston. As a wash for the head

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Equal to the English and Scotch size for less money.
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New-York Daily Cribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879. .

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London Metropolitan Board of Works pronounces the electric light to be too costly. === The British irenclad Iron Dake is ashore at Shanghai, China. ____ It is asserted officially in Russia that only three officers have been arrested since February. The Afghan Ameer has accepted the British terms.

Domestic.-The Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia has adopted more resolutions in opposition to Ritualism. - The convention of black men at Nashville has adopted an address to the country favoring migration from the South among other things, - The single scull race on Lake Quinsigamond was won easily by Washington that the President will veto the new caucus bill on the use of troops at the polls. In the Assembly yesterday the adverse report on Mr. Galvin's Elevated Railroad bill was relected; Governor Robinson has vetoed six bills.

Congness.-In the Senate yesterday the Military Interference bill was taken up, and Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Blaine and Mr. Chandler made striking speeches; the latter provoked the Democrats to anger, and he was interrupted passionately by Mr. Enton; the bill passed by a vote of 33 to 23. In the House, several bills to remove political disabilities being taken up and passed, Mr. Cox suggested that there be a general amnesty bill; thereupon a very animated colloquy took place between Mr. Cox and Mr. Conger; Mr. Weaver spoke at length on the Silver bill.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The action of Mr. Talmage at the conclusion of the trial was much commented on by members of the Presbytery and others; a jubilee meeting was held at the Tabernacle in the evening. ----- No action has been taken by the Aldermen on the Mayor's nominations. - In the inter-collegiate athletic games Columbia secured seven prizes and Princeton four. - At the meeting of the National Temperance Society addresses were made by the Hon. William E. Dodge, the Rev. Mr. Talmage and others. - The Penusyivania Railroad Company has refused to be bound by the schedule freight rates of the trunk lines. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 84.59 cents; stocks feverish and lower, closing weak and unset-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indiente warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 69°; lowest, 50°; average, 5838°.

Mr. Chandler is mistaken in one thing when he says that on the brow of Democrats is written the warning phrase, "Mene, mene, "tekel, upharsin." The average Democratic brow is not of a size to accommodate the whole of that inscription.

Interest has been revived in General Hazen's war record by the strange persecution to which he has been subjected, and his own account of what was a brilliant career in the War of the Rebellion, which is printed elsewhere, will be widely read.

Mr. Walt Whitman describes elsewhere, in his peculiar fashion, the impressions of his latest visit to New-York, touches briefly on his first experience as a lecturer, and gives some characteristic reminiscences of Broadway as it used to be.

Senator Chandler has enriched the Republican vocabulary with a phrase which will not be forgotten very soon. He says that when the North put upon the South the robe of citizenship, and killed the fatted calf, and invited the prodigal sons to the feast, the South came forward with the calm remark-" We "have always owned that calf, and we are "not grateful for the feast."

Both houses of the Legislature have now passed the joint resolution authorizing their chief committees to unite in the preparation of a bill appointing a Commission upon the tax laws. The preparation of this measure is a matter of great importance to the community, and there will be much curiosity to see the five names which are to be selected to make up the Commission. Discretion in this detail is vitally necessary.

The peace which England has virtually concluded with the Afghan Ameer extends considerably the Indian frontier, and gives the British control of three important passes. The terms include, also, the subjection of Afghamstan to British interests, opinion, and a similar change in other States since the Indian Government will be allowed is already in progress. to station one of those useful cannot be retold too often. General Wade souls by calling this sort of warfare zeal or us eat our cucumbers, therefore, with peace of the highest French Court. An American acquaintaged

war off its hands, and the African campaign tral Pacific Railroad and of some other cordrawing to a close, the political prospects of porations. Perhaps there has been some

The letter of a British official, which is printed on another page, is a caudid admission on the part of a clearsighted observer that in the world of manufactures America must soon be supreme. In the cheapness of food, in the vast variety of soil and climate, and in the cheapness of raw materials, this writer believes, lies the strength of the United States over all the nations of the earth. Coming from an American, this would be the merest commonplace of patriotic complacency; coming from an Englishman, and following similar admissions by other Englishmen, it is a significant acknowledgment.

Judged by the conditions which govern International trade, the bulk of the foreign goods consumed in Mexico should be supplied by this country. This is confirmed by the opinions of an American merchant given on another page, who sees that our relative proximity to Mexico gives us special advantages. Of course heavy charges for freight and high duties on some articles stand in the way, but as other nations manage to do a large trade with Mexico, despite these obstacles, our manufacturers should not fail to follow up the successes which they have already achieved. In establishing trade it is the first step which costs.

Senator Edmunds's position at the head of of any pending measure of commanding importance. This preëminence as a lawyer and the fervency of his Repubcultarly fitting that he should sum up the views of the minority in the Senate upon the Army bill, as he did yesterday, before the vote was taken. His speech is a masterly defence of the rights of the Executive Deparament against encroachments by Congress and the States, and is a thorough and unanswerable argument for the necessity of having Senator Edmunds's speeches are never sensational, and this one was not so, though made upon a subject where warmth is so excusable. But its arguments were none the less effective on that account. After a brief and telling speech by Mr. Blaine, the bill was passed by a party vote, and now goes to meet, in all probability, a second of taxation altogether.

A strong sentiment in favor of lower fares on the elevated railroads seems to have developed itself in the Assembly yesterday. The adverse report of the Railroad Committee on the bill extending the hours during which the fare shall be five cents and directing that there shall be one five-cent car on every train throughout the day, was overruled by a vote of 75 to 20, and the bill was thus brought before the House in a favorable position. The arguments that were made in support of it are such as will find attentive hearing from a large part of the public. These reads are making enormous sums upon frauchises which they obtained for nothing, and the conviction is very general that they can exact somewhat smaller returns, and stiff be abundantly compensated for their enterprise and the outlay of their capital. When the bill comes up again for consideration, some member might suggest a feature which might serve as a sufficient concession W. N. Goddard, of Harvard. === It is believed to make the bill less objectionable to the companies; in return for putting a five-cent car upon each train the companies might be allowed to add a ten-cent car to each train run during the five-cent hours. There are many persons, especially ladies, to whom this method of escape from the overcrowded cars at certain hours of the day would be very grateful. The curious sentimentality of reconcilia-

tion which finds its highest expression in praise of every man who fought against the Union, and is best illustrated by the new rule that no soldier shall hold office unless he can show a Confederate commission, reached its climax in the House of Representatives yesterday when Mr. S. S. Cox, of New-York, spoke of "the so-called re-"bellion." "So-called," indeed! To othis complexion we have come then-that a wicked rebellion, fomented by leaders who preferred to reign in hell rather than serve in heaven, and aided by Northern weaklings who dared to do everything against their country except to fight; which sucrificed bundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of money, and left behind it bitter hatreds between sections and States that will hardly disappear in generations; in short, the least provoked and the least excusable revolt the world ever saw, which was followed by the most remarkable elemency known in the history of the race, is now termed a "so-called rebellion" by a flippant sympathizer with those who were at once the perpetrators of this unexampled crime and the objects of this unexampled mercy! Mr. Cox is hardly a person to waste indignation upon, under ordinary circumstances, but just here he represents a class in politics which already controls both houses of Congress. If it should ever control the Presidency, we would have no right to be astonished if it were officially declared that the "so-called rebellion" was a real one, only that it was the North which rebelled.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

It will be a mistake to consider the effect of the new Constitution, which appears to have been adopted in California, as a practical test of the Communism which prompted it. Outrageous as this instrument is, and in some respects it is undoubtedly the most outrageous Constitution ever formed for a free State, it is the less likely to produce all the evils which in the first depression of disappointment some are inclined to expect from it, because it takes the place of a system in some respects essentially bad, and thus cures some evils while it inflicts others; because it is radically defective in method, and, like most legislative devices of ignorant minds, is likely to be easily evaded; and because its most violent and vicious features create the general impression that it will, at no distant day, be repealed or modifled.

The vote indicates that this Constitution was adopted mainly by the overwhelming majority cast for it in the farming districts. In this respect it resembles the Granger laws which were adopted during a fever of excitement in States like Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. A short experience has sufficed to teach the people of those States that such laws do not effect the results desired. They are taught every day by severe losses that such legislation causes evils even greater than it was desired to remove. Consequently, in Wisconsin the repeal of the Potter law has marked an entire change of public

the British Government are likely to brighten. cause for indignation. Real evils have existed which the agricultural interests were endeavoring to overthrow. It will presently be discovered by the farmers themselves that they have only brought upon themselves greater evils years there may appear in California, as in Wisconsin, an irresistible desire to wipe out such features of the new system as prove onerous to the people. This at least is certain, that an expectation of change at no distant day already exists, and will go far to modify the effects of mischievous legislation. There will be some besitation, some withdrawal of capital, some stagnation of enterprise, but the effects will be very much less because of the belief that the new system has but a brief tenure.

Nothing good can be said, and nothing by way of excuse, of the Communistic features in this Constitution, which embodies the demands of Kearneyism and the Sand-Lot faction generally. Their only redeeming feature is that they are likely to prove ineffective in many respects. It is more easy to declare that all personal property shall be severely taxed, and that much personal property shall be taxed two or three times, than it is to enforce such provisions. The recipe of Mrs. Glass for cooking the hare began, "First catch your hare." Taxation of capital will hardly begin until the Sand-Lot statesmen of California bave the lawyers of the Senate makes his opinion learned to do what statesmen of older and more experienced communities have tried in vain to do for centuries, namely, to eatch the capital to be taxed. The methods of evasion lican faith combined to render it pe- are many. In a country like this, where narrow geographical boundaries restrict the power of States, capital easily flies from one State to another. Probably it will come to pass that most of the great mining corporations, and possibly some of the manufacturing companies. will entirely reorganize, in a legal sense, under the laws of Nevada, or Oregon, or New-York. The shares will neither be registered power where there is law to be enforced. in California nor discoverable there; the property, though held by citizens of California, will be caught only in rare instances. In a word, the State will be taught by severe experience the same lesson which New-York has learned, that severe taxation of personal property is almost impossible, and ends, in nine cases out of ten, in the evasion

The provisions against Chinese labor will be more easily enforced. Probably they will prove more pernicious to industry and capital in China than any other features of the new Constitution. There does exist, undoubtedly, a powerful public opinion to enforce these provisions. There is also an intense popular prejudice and a savage Communistic feeling, which lend strength to the demand for the exclusion of the cheaper labor. If wholly effective, these provisions will probably break up many very promising manufacturing establishments in California, and drive from the State a great deal of capital. Undoubtedly they will operate powerfully to prevent the development of manufactures on the Pacific Coast, or at least to give a strong impetus to manufacturing in Oregon. The workingmen of California will learn in due time that they have inflicted upon themselves injuries which cannot be repaired by many years of patient toil. Many of them, in consequence of the Constitution over which they shout so wildly, will be compelled to migrate to other States. Many of them will learn for the first time, under the operation of their own Constitution, what the "tyranny of

cap tal" really is. No one need regret that he state is to be taught this severe lesson if, as is probable, it will learn that lesson soon enough to repeal the Constitution and return to a more civilized system before the mischief

LIGHT AT LAST.

We had no idea that the case was so bad until Senator Morgan spoke up. We knew indeed that the tremendous Davenport had been stalking about New-York City for some ten years or so, spreading dismay through the lower wards, and suppressing "the rights "of citizenship" with a rigor never paralleled except under the besotted despotisms of effete Europe. This dreadful and gigantic person, wearing a huge curling mustache and a pair of beetling eyebrows, is understood to have seized and imprisoned at times no fewer than ten thousand Irishmen in a single day because they would not vote the Republican ticket; and such a reign of terror has been established by his brutality that many districts of the Metropolis, which used to enjoy the distinction of casting twice as many ballots for the regular Democratic candidates as there were men, women and children alive in the wards, have been obliged to restrict their patriotic operations to the limits defined by the registration lists. These shameful facts are familiar to all men. But, as we have remarked already, we had no idea, until Senator Morgan tore away the veil, what a horrid mass of crime, oppression and injustice was covered by the election laws. According to the Alabama advocate of the rights of man the North is crushed under a cruel military tyranny. It is not only the bloody Davenport who keeps down the people. The booted brigadier is trampling upon our liberties; drunken dragoons are riding rough-shod over the palladium of American liberty; satraps are despoiling our political temples; and the Constitution is full of bayonet-holes. On election day (election! how bitter is the irony of that word!) our streets resound with the tramp of armed men and the tang of a tyrant's tongue. The oppressed North stretches out its manacled hands to its emancipated sister States, and prays for relief from the military despot. And that is why the sympathetic South, having driven away the brutal soldiery by the moral force of an enlightened and virtuous community, is coming to our res-

It is, of course, an inexpressible comfort to know that our sufferings are so severe, and also that the moral force of an enlightened and virtuous community is about to put an end to them. The South has always been specially strong on moral force, and when its abilities in that line are once focussed upon an object we may look out for news. We remember very well the last occasion on which the moral force of the enlightened and virtuous community of South Carofina exerted itself to emancipate an oppressed people from the degradation of "troops at the polls." It was in 1876, when the Electoral College was about to meet at Columbia and vote for President of the United States, and a formal announcement was also about to be made of the choice of the people for Governor and members of the Legislature of South Carolina. The noble conduct of South Carohna's sons-we mean her white sons; the others don't count-in that memorable crisis

the Democratic National Executive Committee, "We apprehend further military interfer-"ence; protests from other State Legislatures "would strengthen in case you get them to "act promptly;" and having adopted this precaution to prevent reinforcing of the enemy, he and his associates proceeded to concentrate their own forces with all possible dispatch. than they have removed. Before many To one of his aids at Charleston the General telegraphed that the "Hunkadori Club" was "coming up for a row," and the train must be delayed to accommodate them. "Send up to-night all the right "men possible," was the message from another noble son. "If rifles can be concealed, "bring them. Come to State Fair ostensibly." "Fun expected at the Fair this week," read another dispatch. "Prepare for high sport. "Let best boys come, but not too many, unless "well heeled." "Bring best men and tool-"chest to Fair," was a further exhortation; ably; the man who goes out of the overand when the Best Boys, in their picturesque red shirts, had assembled at Columbia, unpacked their "tool-chests" and taken possession of the very court-room where the issues of the election were in argument, a bulletin of triumph was flashed by the electric wire: "Inauguration to-morrow; Hampton sure, or skirmishing."

We need not pursue the narrative further. The public remembers how the Best Boys kept guard around the State House, while the secret negotiator at Columbia and Colonel Pelton in New-York were telegraphing in eigher about raising twenty thousand doliars to purchase four Senators and a "couple new "negroes in other House." The public remembers also how the moral force of the enlightened and virtuous Boys with the rifles not only insured the inauguration of Hampton but converted into a strictly Democratic assemblage a Legislature in which the Republicans had a clear majority of both the House and the Senate. These little matters of history are too fresh to need recapitulation. We only refer to them in order that our readers may know just what the sweet boon is which the South has secured for itself by moral force, and proposes now to secure for the oppressed and shricking North. The salvation of the down-trodden dawns at last.

"AN IMPULSIVE CUSS."

The Editor of The Okolona States, whom THE TRIBUNE weeks ago unwillingly gave to a most tumultuous fame, is described by one of his former partners as "an impulsive cuss, "apt to saddenly get up out of his chair, "amble over to you in the midst of a dis-" ministers. "with one arm around your neck, while he "the other hand." This is graphic portraiture. though the process does not seem to have eratic chin into The Congressional Record, but has curdled their dispositions and churned has been almost as successful as Hinton "Crisis," made such a stir that Democrats denounced as disunionists and traitors whoever indersed or purchased it, and the XXXVIth Congress was blocked in its organization for weeks by it. The Okolona editor makes almost as much trouble for his friends, the Democrats, as Helper did for the Repub-

And we can easily believe, too, that the Okolona man is "an impulsive cuss." As such we consider him a representative Southern Democrat. Congress and all the departments used to be full of these "impulsive cusses." It was the "impulsive cuss" of the Okolona type that used to run the Democratic party now, in the "superiority of the Southern "race," and that it was born to rule. He talked Okolona in conventions and in Congress, and, being an "impulsive cuss," was not so much in the habit of fondling faces and milking chins as of whipping out a horse-pistol and blowing off the top of any man's head who contradicted him. He was not-to be entirely accurate-an invariably pleasing person; but he was "an im-"pulsive cuss," and then as now large latitude was allowed him. In his impulsive way he threatened to destroy the Union if he could not rule it; he impulsively secoded and began the war, and, by cold-blooded "cusses" who are not high-spirited and impulsive, was punished and brought back. Since his return he continues to be the same "impulsive cuss." One of his noble impulses is to shoot 'niggers." He has a generous impulse to stuff ballot-boxes, and a patriotic impulse to defeat his political opponents by either killing them or driving them out of his State. And when he finds that his old party, defeated in the Rebellion and put down in the war. have come again to power, he has an uncontrollable impulse to raise the rebel yell. And

he does it, for he is "an impulsive cusa," But they say the "impulsive cuss" represents nobody. So they said that "Brick" Pomeroy, who published during the war a sheet so full of vile and treasonable utterances that decent Democrats tried vainly to disown him, represented nobody. The answer to it was that his paper had the largest circulation of any Democratic newspaper in the country. The Okolona paper may have had little circulation and less influence up to the time that its impulsive utterances began to Simply because the "impulsive cuss" who edits it utters the real sentiments of Mississippi Democrats. He is an "impulsive cuss." to be sure, but so are all of them, and it is important to know what the "impulsive cusses" think and what they propose to do, for they are the ones to whom we are invited to hand over the Government.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK. To-day closes the week distinctively

known as the religious one of the year in this city. Most of the services held have been chiefly interesting to the general public because they showed what can be done by Christian sects when they choose to work together. About half of the force in the religious bodies of Christendom has always been spent in fighting and pulling each other back, It was not the Devil, but the Pope or Luther. who was attacked by Protestant and Catholic during long centuries; and even the Protestant sects, that should at least have been bound together by a common enmity if not a common love, turned on each other with virulence and strength-Episcopalian dragging back Dissenter on the heavenly road, Puritan tying Baptist to a cart wheel in this world, with every encouragement to hope for the bottomless pit in the next. They might flatter their

known as "agents" at Candahar. With this tensely indignant at the conduct of the Cen- Hampton first telegraphed to the chairman of fervor, but the secular world always knew not the brotherly love, the eager spirit of helpfulness to all humanity which Jesus taught.

We venture to say that the hearty work of

the American Sunday School Union for one

year in striving to train little children into a truthful manhood, into temperate, devout servants of Christ, has accomplished more actual good in the world, has helped the progress of mankind upward, higher than all the doctrinal squabbles or fires kindled against heresy since time began, whether lighted by Papist or Protestant. Human thought has grown too big and free for petty dogmatic bounds. You cannot swathe the man in the swaddling clothes of the infant. "The Christian Union "Schools," says the report from the West, succeed in our frontier towns when denomi-'national ones take no hold." Very reasoncrowded cities of the East, with their seething nationalities and parties, their crime, fraud and corruption, to dig his living out of the ground, comes face to face with realities that brush the cobwebs forever out of his brain. There is a magnificent untamed nature to be conquered. There are the hordes of negroes perishing like the Jews of old for lack of knowledge. There are the Indians going down to death physically and merally. There are other hordes of heathen coming in at the Pacific Coast asking for civilization. With these cries of life and death all about him, Hell below and Heaven above, he wants to get hold, not of man's doctrine, but of Christ's hand, and the man who can give him that is the real helper. He does not care so greatly whether he shall be dipped into the water or find it sprinkled on him, or whether he shall sing out of a bymnal or missal.

The work done by union schools and missionary societies is encouraging as to its extent as well as its sincerity. The most cheerful report probably comes from Japan, whose women are apparently as eager as the men to find out the best in every civilization, and to adopt it. One of the Commissioners on Education who was here in 1876 boasted that they would soon have a woman's college at Tokio, founded upon the plan of that of Vassar; and, owing to a gift of the young Empress and the help of the American Woman's Society, the boast is realized. The Home Missionary Society, too, had a good showing of steady, secure progress, especially in the West: 2,126 churches were supplied by 946

"cussion, and throw himself into your lap | A pregnant hint of usefulness was given to Christians in New-York during this week "fondles your face, or milks your chin with by the opening of a Chinese school by a Chinaman, Moy Jin Kee. There is We can easily believe in its accuracy, large body of these people in this city especially as to his habit of "milking anxious for education, which the simple, "chins," He has evidently milked a direct means devised by this man will great many Democratic chins of late, give them. There are, too, millions of other needy folk scattered through every town and been accompanied with much fending, village in the country asking for education, A great part of his fame is attributable to this | civilization-for all that help, in short, which source. He has not only milked the Demo- only Christians can give. If every man or woman with such help in their hands would earnestly set to work, like this poor Chinathem into a frothing rage against him. He man, to give it to their neighbor who lacks, the Anniversary Week of 1880 would have a Rowan Helper, whose book, "The Impending record which would revive the glory of the days of the Apostles' preaching.

MR. CORNISH POINTS A MORAL.

A New-Jersey jury has just found Joseph B. Cornish guilty of conspiracy to defraud the County of Warren, which for three years he had represented in the State Senate. There was a time when the State would have been startled if a public man who had been so signally honored and trusted was formally pronounced a felon. But no one now expresses the slightest surprise. Convictions of Warren County officials for the crimes of forgery, larceny and conspiracy bave seen so numerous of late that they have come to be looked upon as inevitable matters of current lustory at each session of Chief-Justice and the Government. I'e believed then, as he Beaseley's Court in Belvidere. Unfortunately, too Mr. Cornish has not succeeded in convincing people who have watched him that this is an inappropriate or unuatural finish for the kind of career e has been running. The most discouraging feature of the case is that the people of his county and of his Congressional District have known for years what manner of man he was as well as they do now, when they accept the verdict of his feliow-citizens as a righteous one. And yet they selected him to fill the most honorable and responsible position in the legislative councils of the State. He once barely failed of getting to Congress, and the Hon. Alvah Clark is there to-day, not beause he was suspected of being a purer man, but ecause it seemed best for Mr. Cornish to wait and take his turn next time, in natural order. Of course, the people of Warren County are not dtogether responsible for Mr. Cornish as a gifted

orruptionist. But they cannot escape from the plame of placing him where he could put his varied political accomplishments to remunerative use. Every man who ever voted for him, knowing what he was as every voter had an opportunity to know, to-day shares in his disgrace and ought to help him bear the burden of his punishment. For they not only offered him the pportunity to scandalize his county and his State. but they helped to blunt his moral sense, already dull by their encouragement and approval, and by giving him to understand by their conduct in convention and at the polls that with them character counted for nothing. And yet Warren County is not inhabited by a population of rascals. No more honest men, as a class, can be found than these same steady-going farmers who have been sending Cornish and his kind to Trenton o make laws for them and filling their local offices with smaller statesmen who have since been elected to the State Prison. But it is the same sickening story so often told. Warren County has been for years Democratic by a dense and apparently irreducible majority, and the majority has been composed of the most bigoted and refractory be advertised. It is said that its cirtype. The one crime not to be for-culation has largely increased of late. Why? given there was to bolt the regular ticket. And therefore when a confederacy of planderers had captured the party machinery so that they could nominate creatures of their own, the people were pledged by the first and most binding article of their political faith to vote for them, and in this way, to furnish crowbars to the burglars who, as they well knew, were trying to pry open the safe which held their treasures. Warren County has learned wisdom, as recent

elections have proved. It might be well for other communities to accept the results of this experience at second hand instead of taking such an expensive course of instruction for themselves.

Whenever any edible appears fresh and tempting in the market, and people are whetting their apnatites to enjoy it, somebody is sure to discover that it hides certain death. The British Medical Journal has just uttered its warming cry against neumbers, on the authority of Doctor Leidy, of Philadelphia. The encumber, it now appears, is the chosen home of the tape-worm, and to eat one is to invite that peculiarly unpleasant guest to enter in and abide with us for the short remnant of our days. This is startling enough, but when we look a little more closely into the matter we find that our scientific friends long ago discovered that this death-dealing miniature serpent found its favorite habitat in beef, pork, veal, mutton, in all vegetables and fruits which grow near human dwellings, and in water. It becomes therefore simply a matter of choice between accepting a worm which never dies and starving to death. Let

mind in spite of Dr. Leidy. Another note of alarm, more worthy of attention, is sounded by the Journal des Connaissances Médicales, in Paris, concerning the balloons, trumpets, toys, etc., vended by thousands by hawkers on the streets. Many of the most virulent diseases of the blood have lately been found to be communicated by this means, as each of these toys must pass through the mouths of three or four workmen before they are finished, and each is usually tried by the vender while be is making the sale. Skin diseases which have lately spread among the children in Paris and Loadon were propagated by these toys. Mothers should be on their guard to see that they are thoroughly cleansed before use. The drinking cups in cars, railway stations and public fountains are to be avoided for the same reason.

The prize fight in Canada on Thursday last, heween Dwyer and Eiliott, though a short one, lasted long enough to bring additional discredit upon the ring, if that were possible. No particular fault is to be found with Dwyer, as such matters are usually judged, but Ellioti's conduct almost from the beginning was positively so brutal that nebody will sympathize with him in his defeat-hardly even those who have lost money on him will pretend that he behaved well, in the third round he tried to bite off his antagonist's nose. Why the "foul" was not then and there allowed it is impossible to say. In the fifth 'ound Elliott tried, to gouge out Dayer's eyes with his finger nails. Still no font was allowed. In the seventh round Elliott repeated his attempt at gonging. In the ninth round he again tried biting. We have said that no particular fault is to be found with Dwyer; but whether falling upon the prostrate body of Elliott with his whole weight, and thus breaking several of his ribs, was xacely fair play, let those decide who understand these things better than we do. The fight throughout seems to have been of that very rough and turnble sort which it is the avowed purpose of the prize ring to abolish; and we have no doubt that being under the ban of the law, and mainly in the hands of rufflans and bullies, prize fighting will become in time so utterly void of all semblance of fair play that it will lose whatever sma!! relie of decency it may still possess; and that un't much, upon the most liberal consideration. Then the authorities will in dead earnest do their best to suppress it; when they do that it will be suppressed, and not be fore.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Sherman is in Washington and Ohio is cooling off. It is agreed on all hands that the Grant wave is

That's a noble party which is in peril the minute Judge Davis remembers now that he got off the

ence simply to make necessary repairs. Every moment's contemplation of the combinaon of Uncle Sammy and Uncle Dick reveals fresh

Mr. Spofford seems anxious to exhibit once more his trained troupe of limber-chiraced and double-ointed swearers from Louisiana.

Hendricks isn't grashing his teeth any over the et-back to his party in his own State. If Indiana occomes doubtful his chances will loom.

Whenever the people have had a chance this Spring to speak through the ballot-box the result has been invariably the same—Republican gains.

Montgomery Blair is said to be about to start a Democratic newspaper in Washington. Here's a calamety to the party which is outside the jurbslic-

An enterprising correspondent has discovered that f Sherman is nominated for Governor of Ohio Garfield will take his place in the Cabinet. The President will wonder how the correspondent found this out before he did.

It is tolerably clear to experienced political observ ers that the man who thinks he can pick out the lay the candidates of the two parties for 1880, is extremely likely to make a mistake. This is a period of rapid changes, and the candidate who avoids the peril of being too premature won't stand the poorest show when the Convention meets.

Chairman Robinson, of the Ohio Committee, hits the natl on the head when he says there is no existing emergency which justifies the taking of Secretary Sherman from the service of the whole country for the local service of his party in Ohio. This is so. The party has three or four men in Ohio whom it can elect Governor this Fall, almost as easily as it could elect Sherman.

A slight but by no means insignificant indication of the popularity which Secretary Sherman has acquired in New-England during the past few months comes from Providence. A canvass of the senior class of Brown University on the Presidential question, shows twenty-four in favor of Sherman, sixteen for Blaine, three for Edmunds, one for Gar-field, one for Hartrauft, and two for Bayard. From all parts of New-England come trasswarthy re-ports of Sherman's growing strength, and of al-most unanimous opposition to a third term.

Smith Weed, cipher expert, particularly dirty coparcener, and unsuccessful Returning Board briber, us emitted a column card of abuse concerning the Republican Senators who investigated his snare in Prison. So far as the Senators are concerned, the shower of mud cannot harm them. The only valuable part of the eard is a confession when overtreats the outset, when Weed speaks of the "masavery garb of the tricking politician." Heretotore it has been thought that Weed was rather proud of the "garb."

It becomes more and more evident that the Ohio Democratic politicians have seized upon the Sherman excitement as an opportunity for another effort o secure some other man than Governor Bishop for their own candidate. They don't fear Sherman so much as they do Bishop. They are pretty well satisfied that they can't reflect him, and hope that they might possibly elect Thurman or Ewing even over Sherman. John G. Thompson confirms this view by saying that it sherman is nonmarced one Bishop and Rice must be dropped, and the nonmartion given either to Thurman or Ewing. As Sherman is not likely to be nominated, this scheme will fall and Uncie Dick will step proudly to the front and lead his party to defeat like a little man.

There is a sharp autagonism between the statements of different Democrats concerning the amount of backing down which the party is to be charged with. Congressman Clymer says the new cancus bill is simply a reproduction of the President's views as embedied in his veto message. Wade Hampton, on the other hand, declares that there has been no abandonment of position, and that the new bill is really an advance on the old. It is a funny party which does not known whether it is backing down or not. The country is in in such muddle. It knows perfectly well that the party threatened to make the President sign the Appropriation bill, riders and all, or else to starve the Government, and that it has not dared to carry out its threat. The ordinary definition for that sort of thing is "backdown."

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. H. Stephens cannot yet use his pen, ut declares that his health is better than it was last

Governor Robinson has entirely recovered rom the trouble with the eye which has so long an Mr. Charles Reade has made a dramatic ver-

ion of "L'Assommoir" in which Mr. Charles Fechief has been invited to play in London Miss Cassatt, a niece of Colonel Thomas Scott, is making a pleasant success as an artist in Paris,

the journals of which city mention warmly the charms f her pertraits. Princess Christina, the daughter of the Duke de Montpersier, died the quietest and gentical of deaths.

the was thoroughly resigned, and spent her last mo-nents in comforting her father and mother. Her beautiful Majesty of Austria is said to have booked doubly beautiful at her silver wedding clothed in a gown of light deve-colored satin with mar-

nificent ruley ornaments—the finest rubies in Europe. The Emperer looked extremely happy and proud of his Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert re assuredly coming to this country in the Autumn to attend to the production of their new comic opers. An milico company is to be formed to London for the repre-

septation of the piece. Mr. Gilbert will arrange all the setalls of singe management, and Mr. Sullivan will con-suct the orchestra at the opening performance. One of the late Mme. Bonaparte's characteristic speeches is repeated in a letter written from Parts, in 1861, to a valued subscriber to THE TRIBUNE

The Bonaparte case had just been decided against her in